UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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EXAMINER
BATISTA, MARCOS

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
4134	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
04/21/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _08 May 2006_.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-20_ is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) _1-20_ is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _08 May 2006_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
        1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1.   The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it contains the legal term

"said." Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

        Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the
disclosure.

        The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means"
and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently
to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for
details.

        The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information
given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The
disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure
describes," etc.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-6 and 12-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Sundar et al. (US 20030134650 A1), hereafter "Sundar," in view of Chiueh et al.

(US 20050053034 A1), hereafter "Chiueh."

Consider claim 1, Sundar discloses a communication method performed by a

WWAN network system for a mobile terminal with a WWAN address in the WWAN to

handover between the WWAN and a WLAN, comprising steps of (**see fig. 5, par. 0065**):

(a) receiving a registration report sent by the mobile terminal when it enters the WLAN,

wherein the registration report at least contains a WLAN address that the mobile

terminal acquires when entering the WLAN (**see fig. 15, par. 0077 – the SIP message,**

which are exchanged between the different networks, contains IP addresses

related information).

Sundar discloses claim 1 above, but does not particular refer to establishing

mapping relationship between the WWAN address and the WLAN address of the mobile

terminal.

Chiueh, in analogous art, teaches establishing mapping relationship between the

WWAN address and the WLAN address of the mobile terminal (**see par. 0083 lines 13-**

19).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the invention of Sundar and have it include establishing

mapping relationship between the WWAN address and the WLAN address of the mobile

terminal, as taught by Chiueh. The motivation would have been in order to provide

seamless routing capability when moving across different networks (see par. 0083).

Consider claim 2, Sundar as modified by Chiueh teaches claim 1 above. Sundar

also teaches (c) receiving the data information to be sent to said mobile terminal from a

source address (see par. 0093 lines 12-20); (e) sending the data information containing

said WLAN address to said mobile terminal via said WLAN (see fig. 22, par. 0083).

Chiueh also teaches (d) encapsulating said WLAN address into the data

information to be sent to said mobile terminal, according to the mapping relationship

between said WWAN address and said WLAN address (see par. 0056 lines 10-23).

It would have been obvious to have modified Sundar's invention with the

teaching of Chiueh. The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless

routing capability when moving across different networks (see par. 0056).

Consider claim 3, Sundar as modified by Chiueh teaches claim 1 above. Sundar

also teaches (f) receiving the data information containing said WLAN address sent by

said mobile terminal to a destination address via said WLAN (see par. 0078).

Chiueh also teaches unpacking the data information containing said WLAN

address and sending the unpacked data information to the destination address (see par.

0065).

It would have been obvious to have modified Sundar's invention with the

teaching of Chiueh. The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless

routing capability when moving across different networks (see par. 0065).

Consider claim 4, Sundar as modified by Chiueh teaches claim 1 above. Sundar

also teaches receiving a report for canceling registration sent by said mobile terminal

when it leaves said WLAN (see fig. 9, par. 0071 lines 1-11); deleting the mapping

relationship between said WWAN address and said WLAN address of said mobile

terminal in the network system according to said report for canceling registration (see

fig. 9, par. 0071 lines 14-21 – clean-up and de-registration refer to deleting the

configuration related to the previous connection).

Consider claim 5, Sundar as modified by Chiueh teaches claim 1 above. Chiueh

also teaches receiving a registration report sent by said mobile terminal when it enters

another WLAN, wherein the registration report at least contains another WLAN address

said mobile terminal acquires when it enters the another WLAN (see par. 0056 lines 1-

8); updating the mapping relationship between said WWAN address and said WLAN

address of said mobile terminal to the mapping relationship between said WWAN

address and the another WLAN address according to said registration report (see par.

0080 lines 20-27).

It would have been obvious to have modified Sundar's invention with the

teaching of Chiueh. The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless

routing capability when moving across different networks (see pars. 0056 and 0080).

Consider claim 6, Sundar as modified by Chiueh teaches claim 1 above. Sundar

also teaches wherein said registration report and said report for canceling registration

can be transferred to the network system via one of WWAN link and WLAN link (see fig.

9, par. 0071 lines 1-11).

Consider claims 12-16, these are system claims corresponding to method claims

1-5. Therefore, they have been analyzed and rejected based upon the method claims 1-

5 respectively.

Consider claim 17, this is an apparatus claim corresponding to method claim 1.

Therefore, it has been analyzed and rejected based upon the method claim 1 above.

Consider claim 18, Sundar as modified by Chiueh teaches claim 17 above.

Sundar also teaches wherein: said sending unit sends a report for canceling registration

to said WWAN network system to notify said WWAN network system that said WLAN

address of the mobile terminal is invalid when the mobile terminal leaves said WLAN

(see fig. 9, par. 0071 lines 1-11).

Consider claim 19, Sundar as modified by Chiueh teaches claim 17 above.

Chiueh also teaches wherein: said receiving unit receives the data information

containing said WLAN address transferred via said WWAN network system from a

source address, wherein said WLAN address is encapsulated in the data information by

said WWAN network system (see par. 0056 lines 10-23); a unpacking unit unpacks the

received data information to get the data information from the source address (see par.

0065).

It would have been obvious to have modified Sundar's invention with the

teaching of Chiueh. The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless

routing capability when moving across different networks (see pars. 0056 and 0065).

Consider claim 20, Sundar as modified by Chiueh teaches claim 17 above.

Chiueh also teaches an encapsulating unit, for encapsulating said WLAN address into

the data information to be sent to a destination address (see par. 0056 lines 10-23);

said sending unit sends the data information containing said WLAN address to said

WWAN network system, so as to send the data information unpacked by said WWAN

network system to the destination address (see par. 0065).

It would have been obvious to have modified Sundar's invention with the

teaching of Chiueh. The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless

routing capability when moving across different networks (see pars. 0056 and 0065).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5.   Claims 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sundar

et al. (US 20030134650 A1).

        Consider claim 7, Sundar discloses a communication method performed by a

mobile terminal, for the mobile terminal to handover between a WWAN and a WLAN,

comprising steps of (a) acquiring a WLAN address when entering the WLAN (**see fig.

15, par. 0077**); (b) sending a registration report to the WWAN network system, wherein

the registration report at least contains the WLAN address (**see fig. 15, par. 0077**).

        Consider claim 8, Sundar discloses (c) sending a report for canceling registration

to said WWAN network system so as to notify said WWAN network system that said

WLAN address of the mobile terminal is invalid when the mobile terminal leaves said

WLAN (see fig. 9, par. 0071 lines 1-11).

        Consider claim 9, Sundar discloses the method as claim 8, wherein said

registration report and said report for canceling registration can be transferred to said

network system via one of WWAN link and WLAN link (see fig. 9, par. 0071 lines 1-11).

6.   Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Sundar et al. (US 20030134650 A1), hereafter "Sundar," in view of Chiueh et al.

(US 20050053034 A1), hereafter "Chiueh."

Consider claim 10, Sundar discloses claim 7 above, but does not particular refer to (d) receiving the data information containing said WLAN address transferred via said WWAN network system from a source address, wherein said WLAN address is encapsulated in the data information by said WWAN network system; (e) unpacking the received data information so as to get the data information from the source address.

Chiueh, in analogous art, teaches (d) receiving the data information containing said WLAN address transferred via said WWAN network system from a source address, wherein said WLAN address is encapsulated in the data information by said WWAN network system (see par. 0056 lines 10-23); (e) unpacking the received data information so as to get the data information from the source address (see par. 0065).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Sundar and have it include receiving the data information containing said WLAN address transferred via said WWAN network system from a source address, wherein said WLAN address is encapsulated in the data information by said WWAN network system; unpacking the received data information so as to get the data information from the source address, as taught by Chiueh. The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless routing capability when moving across different networks (see pars. 0056 and 0065).

Consider claim 11, Sundar as modified by Chiueh teaches claim 10 above.

Chiueh also teaches (f) encapsulating said WLAN address into the data information to

be sent to a destination address (see par. 0056 lines 10-23); (g) sending the data

information containing said WLAN address to said WWAN network system, so as to

send the data information unpacked by said WWAN network system to the destination

address (see par. 0065).

It would have been obvious to have modified Sundar's invention with the

teaching of Chiueh. The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless

routing capability when moving across different networks (see pars. 0056 and 0065).

Conclusion

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

Examiner should be directed to Marcos Batista, whose telephone number is (571) 270-

5209. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8:00am to

5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's

supervisor, Lun-Yi Lao can be reached at (571) 272-7671. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-

8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free) or 703-305-3028.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone

number is (571) 272-2600.

Marcos Batista
     /M. B./
     04/16/2008

/LUN-YI LAO/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 4134